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=> d his

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L3              15 S L1 FULL

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L1             STR
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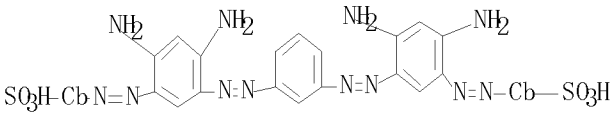


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FILE COVERS 1907 - 16 Sep 2008  VOL 149 ISS 12
FILE LAST UPDATED: 15 Sep 2008  (20080915/ED)

Caplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC)
reclassification data for the second quarter of 2008.

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http://www.cas.org/legal/infopolicy.html
'.FIONA' IS DEFAULT FORMAT FOR 'CAPLUS' FILE

=> s l3
L4           20 L3

=> d 1-20 bib abs hitstr

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 20  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN   2007:565368  CAPLUS
DN   147:11370
TI   Liquid direct dye formulations for dyeing cellulose materials, especially,
     paper
IN   Klopp, Ingo; Etzbach, Karl-Heinz; Reichelt, Helmut
```

PA BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
SO PCT Int. Appl., 16pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

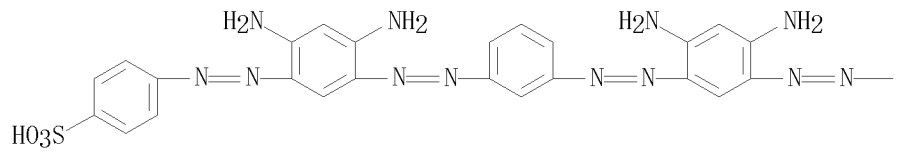
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2007057370	A2	20070524	WO 2006-EP68376	20061113
WO 2007057370	A3	20070809		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA				
CA 2628706	A1	20070524	CA 2006-2628706	20061113
EP 1951820	A2	20080806	EP 2006-819418	20061113
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
PRAI EP 2005-25196	A	20051118		
WO 2006-EP68376	W	20061113		

AB The invention relates to aqueous liquid formulations containing 5-30% of a dye composition that comprises 25-85% of Direct brown 44, 15-75% of Direct yellow 11 and/or a dye obtained by reducing or thermally treating direct yellow 11, 0-15% of ≥1 Direct blue dyes, and 0-10% of ≥1 direct red dyes, 0.5-15% of ≥1 alkylamines, the one, two, or three alkyl groups of which can be substituted by one or two hydroxyl groups and/or amino groups and/or be interrupted by one or two oxygen atoms having an ether function, the Na concentration of the liquid formulation not exceeding 0.3%.

IT 6252-62-6, Direct brown 44
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(liquid direct dye formulations for dyeing cellulose materials, especially, paper)

RN 6252-62-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4,4'-[1,3-phenylenebis[2,1-diazenediyl(4,6-diamino-3,1-phenylene)-2,1-diazenediyl]]bis-, sodium salt (1:2) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



●2 Na

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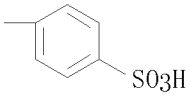
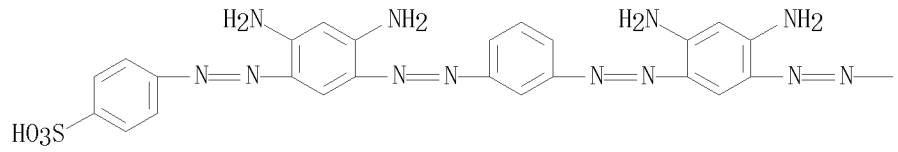


L4 ANSWER 2 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2006:826571 CAPLUS
DN 146:290387
TI Expression and characterization of the genes encoding azoreductases from Bacillus subtilis and Geobacillus stearothermophilus
AU Sugiura, Wataru; Yoda, Tomoko; Matsuba, Takashi; Tanaka, Yoshinori; Suzuki, Yasuhiko
CS Department of Environmental Health, Osaka Prefectural Institute of Public Health, 1-3-69 Nakamichi, Higashinari-ku, Osaka, 537-0025, Japan
SO Bioscience, Biotechnology, and Biochemistry (2006), 70(7), 1655-1665
CODEN: BBBIEJ; ISSN: 0916-8451
PB Japan Society for Bioscience, Biotechnology, and Agrochemistry
DT Journal
LA English
AB Azoreductases have been characterized as enzymes that can decolorize azo dyes by reducing azo groups. In this study, genes encoding proteins having homol. with the azoreductase gene of Bacillus sp. OY1-2 were obtained from Bacillus subtilis ATCC6633, B. subtilis ISW1214, and Geobacillus stearothermophilus IFO13737 by polymerase chain reaction. All three genes encoded proteins with 174 amino acids. The deduced amino acid sequences of azoreductase homologs from B. subtilis ISW1214, B. subtilis ATCC6633, and G. stearothermophilus IFO13737 showed similarity of 53.3, 53.9, and 53.3% resp. to that of Bacillus sp. OY1-2. All three genes were expressed in Escherichia coli, and were characterized as having the decolorizing activity of azo dyes in a β-NADPH dependent manner. The transformation of several azo dyes into colorless compds. by recombinant enzymes was demonstrated to have distinct substrate specificity from that of azoreductase from Bacillus sp. OY1-2.
IT 6252-62-6, Direct brown 44
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction with azoreductase; expression and characterization of genes encoding azoreductases from Bacillus subtilis and Geobacillus stearothermophilus)
RN 6252-62-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4,4'-[1,3-phenylenebis[2,1-diazenediyl(4,6-diamino-3,1-phenylene)-2,1-diazenediyl]]bis-, sodium salt (1:2) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



●2 Na

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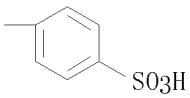


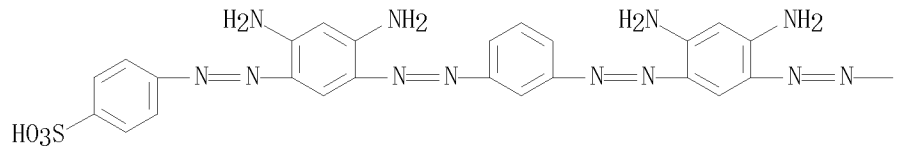
RE.CNT 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2006:193711 CAPLUS
DN 144:275706
TI Liquid formulations of direct dyes
IN Nordmann, Gero; Reichelt, Helmut; Klopp, Ingo; Schroder, Gunter-Rudolf
PA BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 8 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 20060042028	A1	20060302	US 2005-200109	20050810
	US 7160336	B2	20070109		
	EP 1632535	A1	20060308	EP 2005-16961	20050804
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, BA, HR, IS, YU				
PRAI	EP 2004-20878	A	20040902		

OS CASREACT 144:275706
AB Title formulation comprises (A) 5-25% dye composition containing 20-100 Direct Yellow 11 or reducing or thermal treated Direct Yellow 11, 0-30 blue direct dye, 0-30 red direct dye, and 0-60 parts brown direct dye; and (B) 1-25% poly-N-vinylformamide and/or polymer synthesized from mixture ≥1 ethylenically unsatd. monomers (>50% of the monomers are N-vinylformamide).
IT 6252-62-6, Direct brown 44
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(liquid formulations of direct dyes)
RN 6252-62-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4,4'-[1,3-phenylenebis[2,1-diazenediyl(4,6-diamino-3,1-phenylene)-2,1-diazenediyl]]bis-, sodium salt (1:2) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



●2 Na

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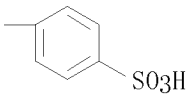


RE.CNT 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2005:1262726 CAPLUS
DN 144:8092
TI Method for producing a liquid formulation of salts of sulphonic-acid azo dyes
IN Schroeder, Gunter-Rudolf; Decker, Juergen; Reichelt, Helmut; Klopp, Ingo;

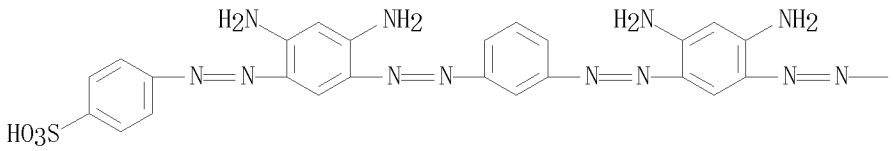
Diefenbacher, Armin; Voss, Hartwig
PA BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
SO PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2005113681	A1	20051201	WO 2005-EP5392	20050518
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 102004025443	A1	20051208	DE 2004-102004025443	20040519
EP 1756230	A1	20070228	EP 2005-745170	20050518
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
CN 1957043	A	20070502	CN 2005-80016184	20050518
MX 2006PA12950	A	20070212	MX 2006-PA12950	20061108
US 20070232795	A1	20071004	US 2006-569263	20061117
IN 2006CN04672	A	20070629	IN 2006-CN4672	20061219
PRAI DE 2004-102004025443	A	20040519		
WO 2005-EP5392	W	20050518		

AB The invention relates to a method for producing a liquid formulation of salts of sulfonic-acid azo dyes by the coupling of at least an equimolar quantity of diazotized H2NArSO3H with products of the self-coupling products of phenylenediamine, which can be optionally substituted by Me. In said formula, Ar represents phenylene, which can be monosubstituted by sulfo, or naphthylene, which can be monosubstituted or disubstituted by sulfo and/or monosubstituted by hydroxy. According to the method, the azo dye is prepared as a basic solution without isolation of the dye, and then the solution is subjected to a nanofiltration to give a storage-stable solution Thus, coupling of m-phenylenediamine (I) with diazotized I in water, adjusting the pH to 3 with NaOH, coupling of diazotized sulfanilic acid with the intermediate in suspension, adjusting the pH to 5 with NaOH, and adjusting the pH to 9.5 with aqueous NH3, clarifying the solution by filtration (filtration residue <0.1%) gave a dye solution, and refiltering the solution through a nanofiltering membrane with the separation layer being TiO2, pore size being 0.9 nm, and flow rate being 20.7 kg/m2 h, and concentrating the filtrate by a concentration factor of 2.13 gave a C.I. Direct Brown 44 dye solution containing 97.9% solids.

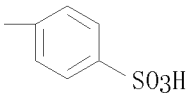
IT 6252-62-6P, C.I. Direct Brown 44
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(producing solns. of salts of sulfonic-acid azo dyes with nanofiltration for purification)
RN 6252-62-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4,4'-[1,3-phenylenebis[2,1-diazenediyl(4,6-diamino-3,1-phenylene)-2,1-diazenediyl]]bis-, sodium salt (1:2) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



●2 Na

PAGE 1-B



RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2004:467962 CAPLUS
DN 141:25073
TI Method for producing aqueous solutions of azo dye sulfonic acid salts
IN Schmitt, Michael; Reichelt, Helmut
PA BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
SO PCT Int. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004048478	A1	20040610	WO 2003-EP12803	20031117
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2003288074	A1	20040618	AU 2003-288074	20031117
	EP 1567598	A1	20050831	EP 2003-779941	20031117
	EP 1567598	B1	20061115		
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	CN 1717454	A	20060104	CN 2003-80104446	20031117
	JP 2006508209	T	20060309	JP 2004-554358	20031117
	AT 345369	T	20061215	AT 2003-779941	20031117
	ES 2276137	T3	20070616	ES 2003-779941	20031117
	US 20060052590	A1	20060309	US 2005-534057	20050506
PRAI	EP 2002-26581	A	20021128		
	WO 2003-EP12803	W	20031117		

OS MARPAT 141:25073
AB Aqueous solution of C.I. Direct Brown 44, useful for dyeing of paper, was manufactured by (a) preparing vesuvine from m-phenylenediamine, (b) coupling the vesuvine without isolation with at least an equimolar quantity of diazotized

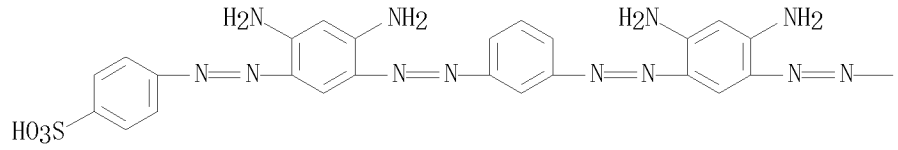
aminoaryl sulfonic acid H2NArSO3H [Ar = (sulfo)phenylene; (OH and/or sulfo-substituted) naphthylene], and (c) isolation of the dye in acidic form and subsequent dissoln. in aqueous base. For example, the diazo component solution was prepared by dissolving 170 g sulfanilic acid in solution of 157 parts 25% aqueous NaOH in 1300 parts H2O, adding 1300 parts ice and 335 parts of 23% aqueous NaNO2 solution, adding 447 parts of 20% HCl and destroying the excess nitrite with sulfamic acid. The diazo component was added to the coupling component solution containing 173 parts vesuvine base in 2500 parts ice/H2O mixture, the pH was adjusted to 5.0-6 (aqueous NaOH), after the coupling reaction was completed the pH value was lowered to pH 1 with HCl and the resulting solid was separated by filtration and dried to give 360 g C.I. Direct Brown 44 containing 1.5% NaCl. Dissolving 20 g of the wet filter cake of the above dye and 5 parts 1,2-propanediol in 72 parts diluted aqueous NaOH (pH 10-12) and clarification gave a dye solution useful for coloration of paper.

IT 6252-62-6P, Benzenesulfonic acid, 4,4'-[1,3-phenylenebis[azo(4,6-diamino-3,1-phenylene)azo]]bis-, disodium salt
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(aqueous solution; method for producing aqueous solns. of azo dye sulfonic acid salts)

RN 6252-62-6 CAPLUS

CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4,4'-[1,3-phenylenebis[2,1-diazenediyl(4,6-diamino-3,1-phenylene)-2,1-diazenediyl]]bis-, sodium salt (1:2) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



●2 Na

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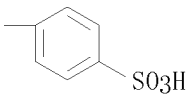
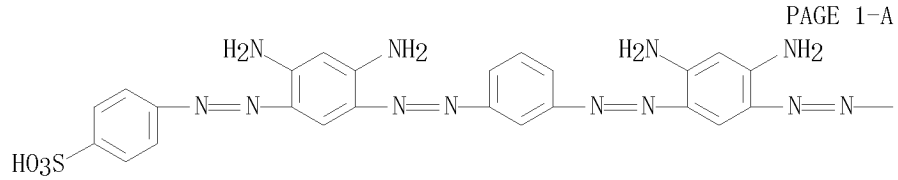


IT 25180-42-1P, C.I. Direct Brown 44
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(method for producing aqueous solns. of azo dye sulfonic acid salts)

RN 25180-42-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4,4'-[1,3-phenylenebis[azo(4,6-diamino-3,1-phenylene)azo]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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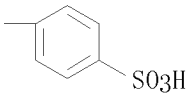


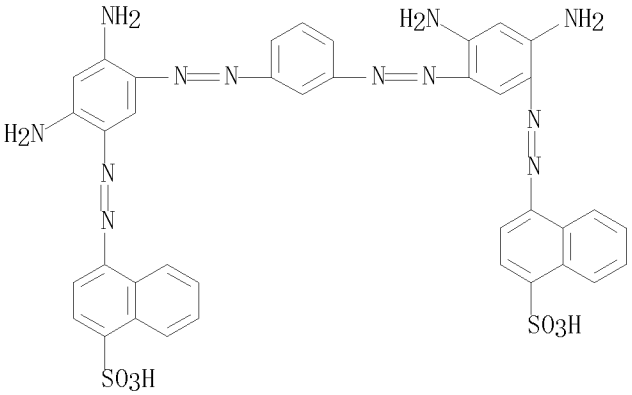
RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2003:525872 CAPLUS
DN 139:92805
TI Light-sensitive lithographic printing plate precursor containing specific visible light-absorbing dye
IN Serikawa, Takeshi
PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 37 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2003195490	A	20030709	JP 2001-399638	20011228
PRAI JP 2001-399638		20011228		

AB The title printing plate precursor has a light-sensitive layer, which contains a light-to-heat converting compound, a water-insol. alkali-solubilizable resin, and a visible light-absorbing dye having a acidic group, on a support, wherein the dye maintains the acidic group after development process. The printing plate precursor provides printing plate of high contrast between image parts and background for easy inspection of the printing plate and shows the good development characteristics.

IT 6417-95-4
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(visible light-absorbing dye)
RN 6417-95-4 CAPLUS
CN 1-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 4,4'-[1,3-phenylenebis[azo(4,6-diamino-3,1-phenylene)azo]]bis-, disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



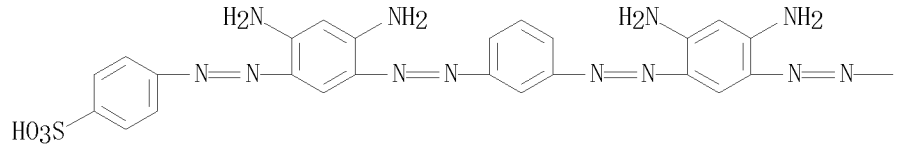
●2 Na

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2002:886055 CAPLUS
DN 137:371581
TI Coloring paper with mixtures of dyes
IN Franken, Paul; Roick, Thomas; Landsgesel, Udo; Mueller, Heinz; Strumpf, Klaus-Guenter; Klahr, Antje; Wild, Peter; Hundertmark, Claudia; Kunde, Klaus
PA Bayer AG, Germany
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 9 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

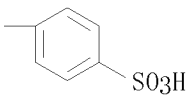
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1258562	A2	20021120	EP 2002-9340	20020503
	EP 1258562	A3	20030305		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	DE 10133275	A1	20021121	DE 2001-10133275	20010709
PRAI	DE 2001-10123883	A	20010516		
	DE 2001-10133275	A	20010709		

AB In the title process, which avoids the use of C.I. Basic Brown 1, mixts. of anionic dyes with absorption maximum 390-470 nm and those with absorption maximum 560-650 nm are used. Mixing pulp from 1000 kg recycled paper with 1.2 kg C.I. Direct Brown 44 and 0.4 kg C.I. Direct Blue 199 as concentrated aqueous solns. of Na salts gave a light brown paper with good resistance to bleeding and light.
IT 25180-42-1, C.I. Direct Brown 44
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process)
(coloring paper with mixts. of dyes)
RN 25180-42-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4,4'-[1,3-phenylenebis[azo(4,6-diamino-3,1-phenylene)azo]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



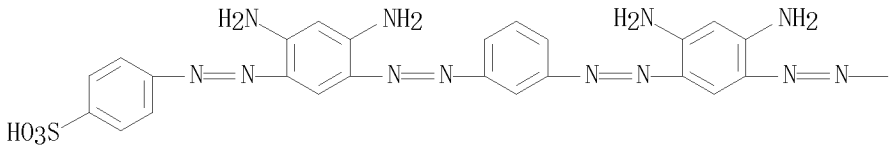
PAGE 1-B



L4 ANSWER 8 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2002:204287 CAPLUS
DN 137:141714
TI Influence of light exposure on the UV protection of direct, reactive, acid, and disperse dyes on cotton and nylon fabrics
AU Veatch, Kelly D.; Gatewood, Barbara M.
CS Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS, USA
SO AATCC Review (2002), 2(2), 47-51
CODEN: ARAEBW; ISSN: 1532-8813

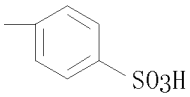
PB American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists
DT Journal
LA English
AB The UV protection provided by fabrics can be enhanced appreciably by use of certain dyes that absorb in the UV region. This study examined the relationships among dye fading, UV transmission, and UPF values for 82 dyes on nylon and cotton. The results of this study will assist in selecting dyes that have the greatest potential for increasing UV protection and least susceptible to change during light exposure.
IT 6252-62-6, C.I. Direct Brown 44
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(brown dye; effect of light exposure on UV protection of direct dyes on fabrics)
RN 6252-62-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4,4'-[1,3-phenylenebis[2,1-diazenediyl(4,6-diamino-3,1-phenylene)-2,1-diazenediyl]]bis-, sodium salt (1:2) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



●2 Na

PAGE 1-B



RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

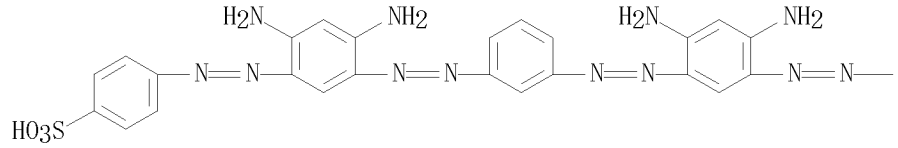
L4 ANSWER 9 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1997:616919 CAPLUS
DN 127:312936
OREF 127:61102a
TI High-extinction polarizers comprising liquid crystal polymers
IN Mortazavi, Mohammad; Yoon, Hyun Nam; Teng, Chia-chi
PA Hoechst Celanese Corp., USA
SO U.S., 8 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5667719	A	19970916	US 1995-459581	19950602
	JP 11506547	T	19990608	JP 1996-536525	19960520
PRAI	US 1995-459581	A	19950602		
	WO 1996-US7274	W	19960520		

AB This invention provides high-extinction organic polarizers based on blends of novel liquid crystalline polymers and suitable dichroic dyes. The invention further provides a process to prepare such polarizers.
IT 6252-62-6, Direct Brown 44

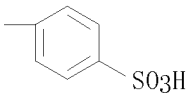
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(high-extinction polarizers containing liquid crystal polymers and)
RN 6252-62-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4,4'-[1,3-phenylenebis[2,1-diazenediyl(4,6-diamino-3,1-phenylene)-2,1-diazenediyl]]bis-, sodium salt (1:2) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



●2 Na

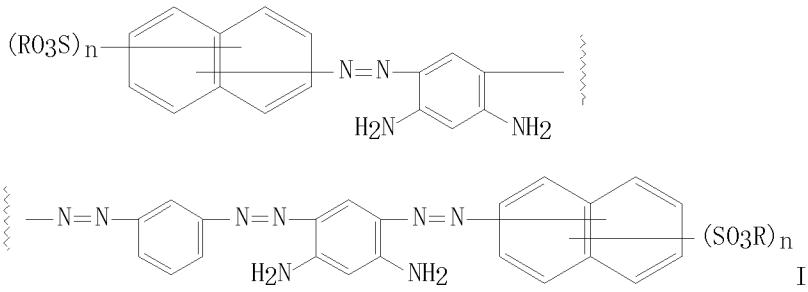
PAGE 1-B



L4 ANSWER 10 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1987:441689 CAPLUS
DN 107:41689
OREF 107:6973a,6976a
TI Concentrated aqueous dye solution compositions
IN Taniguchi, Koichi; Inoue, Kaname
PA Japan Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 61296069	A	19861226	JP 1985-136871	19850625
	JP 07000748	B	19950111		
PRAI	JP 1985-136871		19850625		

GI



I

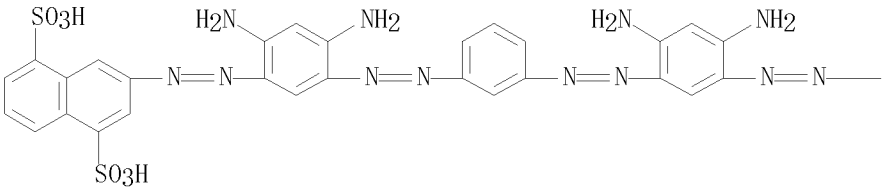
AB The title compns. comprise brown dyes I [R = Li, NH2(CH2CH2OH)2, NH(CH2CH2OH)3; n = 1, 2] and water soluble polyalkylene glycols, and are

useful in manufacture of paper and leather. Thus, Na naphthionate was diazotized, the diazonium salt treated with C.I. Basic Brown 1, H2O, polyethylene glycol, and urea at 10° ,the pH adjusted to 8 by (HOCH2CH2)3N, and then H2O was added at 30° . This solution (A) was storage-stable for 6 mo. A pulp solution was mixed with A, a size, and anhydrous Al2(SO4)3, and was used to prepare uniformly brown paper.

IT 109059-74-7P 109081-98-3P
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(brown, manufacture of, for cellulose pulp and leather, aqueous storage-stable compns. containing)

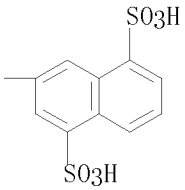
RN 109059-74-7 CAPLUS
CN 1,5-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 3,3'-[1,3-phenylenebis[azo(4,6-diamino-3,1-phenylene)azo]]bis-, tetralithium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



●4 Li

PAGE 1-B

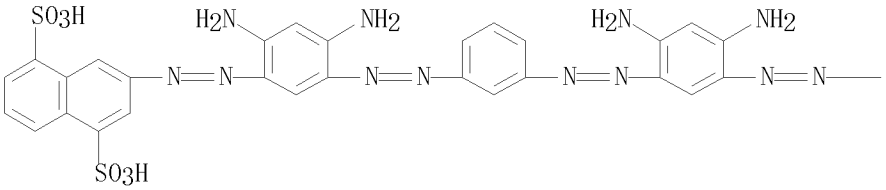


RN 109081-98-3 CAPLUS
CN 1,5-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 3,3'-[1,3-phenylenebis[azo(4,6-diamino-3,1-phenylene)azo]]bis-, compd. with 2,2'-iminobis[ethanol] (1:4) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

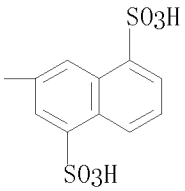
CM 1

CRN 109081-97-2
CMF C38 H30 N12 O12 S4

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 111-42-2
CMF C4 H11 N O2

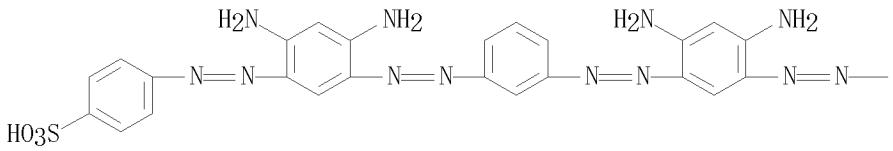
HO-CH2-CH2-NH-CH2-CH2-OH

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1986:573251 CAPLUS
DN 105:173251
OREF 105:27935a,27938a
TI Scale-preventing method in vinyl polymerization
IN Koyanagi, Shunichi; Kitamura, Hajime; Shimizu, Toshihide; Kaneko, Ichiro
PA Shin-Etsu Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 28 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 61051001	A	19860313	JP 1984-171045	19840817
	JP 02036602	B	19900820		
	US 4758639	A	19880719	US 1987-94020	19870903
PRAI	JP 1984-171045	A	19840817		
	JP 1984-171046	A	19840817		
	US 1985-765803	A1	19850815		

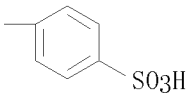
AB The title method in the suspension or emulsion polymerization of vinyl monomer(s) comprises (A) reducing surface roughness of the reactor wall to <5 μm and (B) coating the reactor and auxiliary equipment of monomer contact, with dye and/or pigment. Thus, a polymerization reactor (surface roughness 0.4-0.7 μm) coated with Solvent Black 5 exhibited no scale deposit even after 150 batches of polymerization of vinyl chloride, while a control (surface roughness 0.2-0.3 μm), without such a coating, was all covered with thick scale deposit after 10 batches.
IT 6252-62-6
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(coatings containing, on polymerization reactors, for prevention of scale during vinyl polymerization in aqueous media)
RN 6252-62-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4,4'-[1,3-phenylenebis[2,1-diazenediyl(4,6-diamino-3,1-phenylene)-2,1-diazenediyl]]bis-, sodium salt (1:2) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



●2 Na

PAGE 1-B



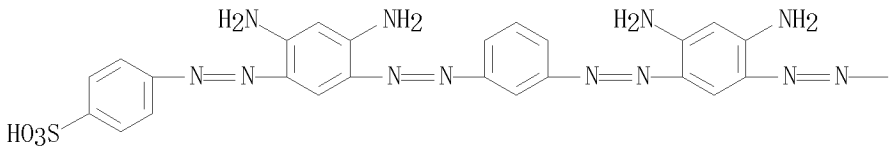
L4 ANSWER 12 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1983:476924 CAPLUS
DN 99:76924
OREF 99:11813a,11816a
TI Colored shaped articles such as contact lenses
IN Suminoe, Taro; Ito, Tetsuo; Kiyomatsu, Yasuhiro; Shimizu, Takao
PA Japan Synthetic Rubber Co., Ltd. , Japan; Ricky Contact Lens Research Institute, Inc.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 24 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 82026	A2	19830622	EP 1982-306735	19821216
	EP 82026	A3	19830720		
	EP 82026	B1	19870916		
	R: DE, FR, GB				
	JP 58104286	A	19830621	JP 1981-201450	19811216
	US 4494954	A	19850122	US 1982-450040	19821215
PRAI	JP 1981-201450	A	19811216		

AB Uniformly colored shaped articles such as contact lenses are prepared by immersing an acrylate polymer in a dyeing solution containing a water-soluble dye in a solvent capable of swelling the polymer and drying the article. Discoloration or fading due to oozing out of the dye is prevented by uniformly penetrating or dispersing the dye into the swollen lipophilic polymers. A polymer contact lens, prepared from acrylic acid, Bu methacrylate, and ethylene glycol dimethacrylate, was immersed in PrOH and 1% MeSO3H was added and the mixture refluxed for 24 h to complete esterification and the lens then washed with PrOH. The lens was immersed in a MeOH solution of C.I. Acid Blue 9 (C.I. 42090) [2650-18-2] for 1 h and the swollen and colored lens dried at 95° for 16 h and washed with H2O to remove surface dye. No discoloration occurred when the lens was boiled in distilled H2O for 7 days.

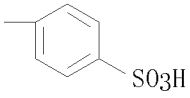
IT 6252-62-6
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(acrylic contact lenses coloring with)
RN 6252-62-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4,4'-[1,3-phenylenebis[2,1-diazenediyl(4,6-diamino-3,1-phenylene)-2,1-diazenediyl]]bis-, sodium salt (1:2) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



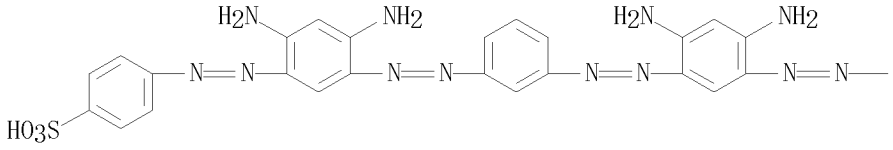
●2 Na

PAGE 1-B



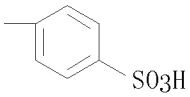
L4 ANSWER 13 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1982:474117 CAPLUS
DN 97:74117
OREF 97:12397a,12400a
TI Coloring agents for wood coatings and their properties
AU Saijo, Hiroyuki
CS Kanagawa-Ken Kagu Shido Cent., Kanagawa, Japan
SO Kogyo Toso (1980), 44, 104-17
CODEN: KTOSDW; ISSN: 0286-6943
DT Journal
LA Japanese
AB Fifty-four colorants including direct, acid, and alc.-soluble dyes and various non-grain-raising stains were applied on wood veneer specimens and subjected to fadeometer test (JIS L 0842). The results were presented as color differences as well as changes in hue, chroma, lightness, and light reflectance.
IT 6252-62-6
RL: USES (Uses)
(lightfastness of, on wood)
RN 6252-62-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4,4'-[1,3-phenylenebis[2,1-diazenediyl(4,6-diamino-3,1-phenylene)-2,1-diazenediyl]]bis-, sodium salt (1:2) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



●2 Na

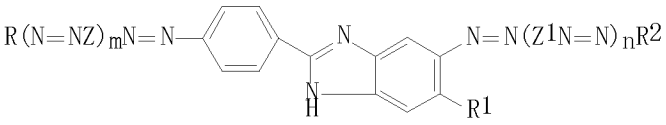
PAGE 1-B



L4 ANSWER 14 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1978:512364 CAPLUS
DN 89:112364
OREF 89:17366h,17367a
TI Water-soluble polyazo dyes
IN Arsac, Aime; Frank, Pierre
PA Produits Chimiques Ugine Kuhlmann, Fr.
SO Fr. Demande, 30 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DT Patent
LA French
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 2349675	A2	19771125	FR 1976-12892	19760430
	FR 2349675	B2	19790706		
PRAI	FR 1976-12892	A	19760430		

GI



I

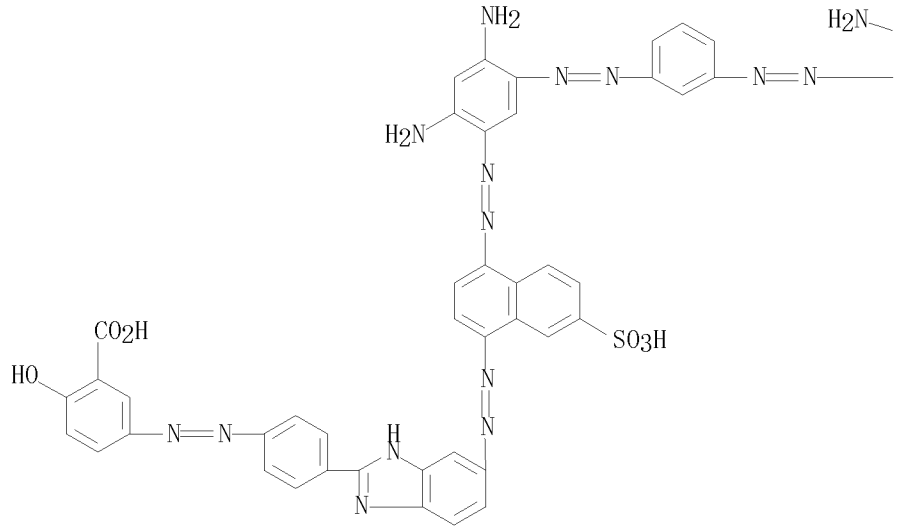
AB Polyazo dyes [I; R, R2 = benzene, naphthalene, heterocyclic radical; R1 = H, Cl, alkyl; Z, Z1 = phenylene, naphthylene; m, n = 0, 1, 2; the mol. contains (in R, R1, Z, Z1) 1-4 SO3H groups and 0-2 CO2H groups] were prepared and used to dye leather. Thus, 2-(4-aminophenyl)-5-aminobenzimidazole [7621-86-5] was tetrazotized and coupled with 2-amino-5-hydroxy-7-naphthalenesulfonic acid [87-02-5] to give I (R = R2 = 2,5,7,1-H2N(HO)(HO3S)C10H4, R1 = H, m = n = 0) [67400-98-0], fast violet on leather.

IT 67400-97-9
RL: USES (Uses)
(dye, for leather, preparation of)

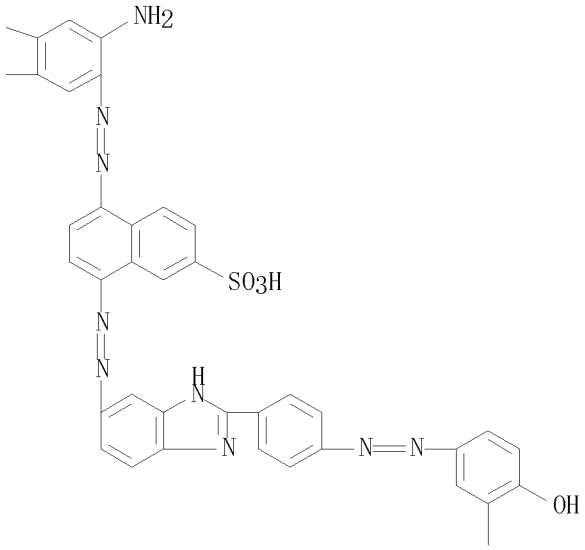
RN 67400-97-9 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 3,3'-[1,3-phenylenebis[azo(4,6-diamino-3,1-phenylene)azo(7-sulfo-4,1-naphthalenediyl)azo-1H-benzimidazole-5,2-diyl-4,1-phenyleneazo]]bis[6-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



PAGE 2-B

L4 ANSWER 15 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1974:122588 CAPLUS
DN 80:122588
OREF 80:19745a,19748a
TI Ink compositions
IN Miyata, Fumio
PA Sakura Color Products Corp.
SO Ger. Offen., 46 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

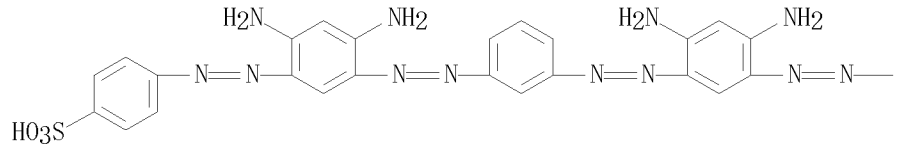
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 2317816	A1	19731018	DE 1973-2317816	19730409
	DE 2317816	B2	19770421		
	DE 2317816	C3	19771215		
	JP 48101222	A	19731220	JP 1972-36282	19720410
	JP 51039575	B	19761028		
	US 3945836	A	19760323	US 1973-348050	19730405
	GB 1430412	A	19760331	GB 1973-16552	19730406
	FR 2179953	A1	19731123	FR 1973-12954	19730410
PRAI	JP 1972-36282	A	19720410		

AB Aliphatic hydrocarbon-soluble inks, useful in marking pens, are prepared by reaction of carboxylate- or sulfonate-containing dyes with quaternary ammonium or amine salts. Thus, stirring Direct Yellow 27 [51052-88-1] 7, tributyloctylammonium chloride [51052-89-2] 8, and H20 130 parts 20 min at 40-50.deg. gives a precipitate, purified by extraction into 100 parts PhMe to give 13 parts dye. A mixture of this product 6, pentaerythritol rosin ester 15, and refined gasoline 79 parts gives a lemon-yellow ink.

IT 6252-62-6D, Benzenesulfonic acid, 4,4'-[1,3-phenylenebis[azo(4,6-diamino-3,1-phenylene)azo]]bis-, disodium salt, reaction products with ammonium salts
RL: USES (Uses)
(gasoline-soluble, for marking pen inks)

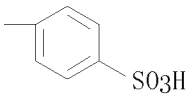
RN 6252-62-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4,4'-[1,3-phenylenebis[2,1-diazenediyl(4,6-diamino-3,1-phenylene)-2,1-diazenediyl]]bis-, sodium salt (1:2) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



●2 Na

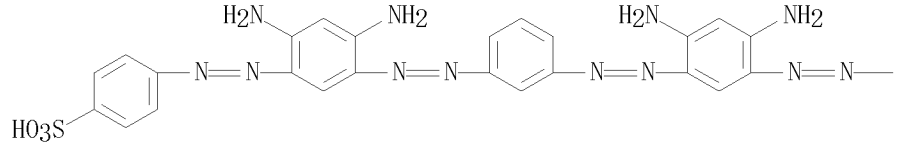
PAGE 1-B



L4 ANSWER 16 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1972:424512 CAPLUS
DN 77:24512
OREF 77:4059a,4062a
TI Microbiological purification of dye-industry waste water and sewage. Minimum toxic concentrations of dyes and mordant dyes for paramecia
AU Kobayashi, Hiroshi
CS Suisan Coll., Minist. Agric. For., Japan
SO Mizu Shori Gijutsu (1971), 12(12), 23-30
CODEN: MSYGAO; ISSN: 0026-7015
DT Journal

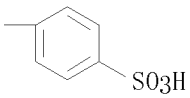
LA Japanese
AB Survival rates of Paramecium were determined as a function of concns. of 10 dyes and 2 mordants. The toxic concns. were 8-500 ppm, depending on types of dyes and mordants used.
IT 6252-62-6
RL: PRP (Properties)
(toxicity of, to Paramecium)
RN 6252-62-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4,4'-[1,3-phenylenebis[2,1-diazenediyl(4,6-diamino-3,1-phenylene)-2,1-diazenediyl]]bis-, sodium salt (1:2) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



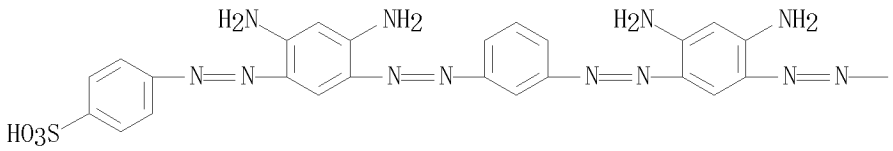
●2 Na

PAGE 1-B



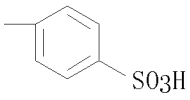
L4 ANSWER 17 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1964:46215 CAPLUS
DN 60:46215
OREF 60:8182g-h,8183a
TI Stability of direct dyes at temperatures above 100°
AU Zeidman, Rita; Calin, C.; Bazavan, I.; Brenman, Simona; Grindea, Misilim
CS Polytech. Inst., Iasi, Rom.
SO Buletinul Institutului Politehnic din Iasi (1962), 8(3-4), 445-50
CODEN: BUPIAE; ISSN: 0032-6100
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB The behavior of 48 direct dyes at >100° was investigated. Modifications in the spectral characteristics (CA 57, 6069h) and results of actual dyeing of cotton fibers in neutral (0.5 and 1 h.) and in alkaline (4% Na2CO3, 0.5 h.) media were determined in the presence of 10% Na2SO4-all at normal temperature and at 120° . The heat resistance of the dyes was lower in alkaline than in neutral media. In the latter, the heat resistance of the direct dyes was remarkable, only Direct Brilliant Orange and Direct Resistant Ruby L2A being unusable. The results showed that the benzidine disazo and the stilbene dyes have remarkable heat resistance, while the dyes derived from the carbonyl J acid have a lower stability. In general, stability of the dyes was the same when heated in the absence or in the presence of cotton, but in some cases the heat resistance was improved by the cotton. The role of the secondary dyes in the final behavior of the products examined was also discussed.
IT 6252-62-6, C.I. Direct Brown 44
(heat stability of)
RN 6252-62-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4,4'-[1,3-phenylenebis[2,1-diazenediyl(4,6-diamino-3,1-phenylene)-2,1-diazenediyl]]bis-, sodium salt (1:2) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

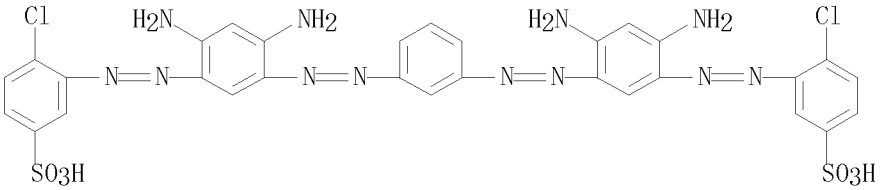


●2 Na

PAGE 1-B



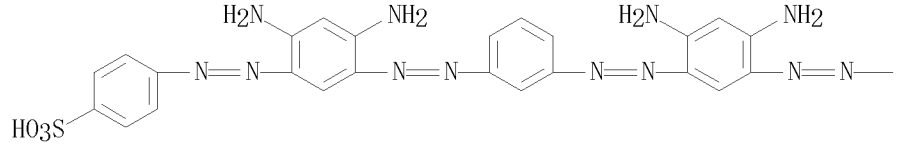
L4 ANSWER 18 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1961:67667 CAPLUS
DN 55:67667
OREF 55:12857e-f
TI Improvement of the quality of direct dyes
AU Legradi, Laszlo; Kovacs, Tibor
CS Veszprem County Dye Factory, Fuzfogyartelep, Hung.
SO Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat (1961), 67, 1-3
CODEN: MGKFA3; ISSN: 0025-0155
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB The structure of Dianil Brown (C. I. Direct Brown 44) was altered by using 1-chloro-2-amino-4-benzenesulfonic acid (I) in the place of sulfanilic acid. I was prepared in 90% yield by sulfonating and nitrating chlorobenzene, followed by reduction Light-fastness was improved, other fastness values remained the same.
IT 117881-07-9P, Benzenesulfonic acid, 3,3'-[m-phenylenebis[azo(4,6-diamino-m-phenylene)azo]]bis[4-chloro-
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 117881-07-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 3,3'-[m-phenylenebis[azo(4,6-diamino-m-phenylene)azo]]bis[4-chloro- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 19 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1956:38396 CAPLUS
DN 50:38396
OREF 50:7463f-h
TI Paper chromatography of reduction products of dyes from benzidine and its derivatives
AU Kitahara, Shinya; Hiyama, Hachiro

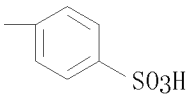
CS Osaka City Ind. Research Inst.
SO Kogyo Kagaku Zasshi (1955), 58, 620-5
CODEN: KGKZA7; ISSN: 0368-5462
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
AB cf. C.A. 49, 14327d. Twenty-seven kinds of benzidine dyes were subjected to acid reduction with tin chloride and examined by paper chromatog. by use of FeCl3 or NH4OH as coloring reagent and BuOH-HCl (4:1) mixture or 2% HCl aqueous solution as developing agent. The color and Rf values of reduction products are tabulated. The names of dyes examined are: Congo red, Benzopurpurin 4B, Direct Blue 2B, Diamine Sky Blue, Direct Violet RN, Acetopurpurine 8B, Coupling Orange Extra, Pyramine Orange R, Toluylene Orange G, Fast Red F, Benzo Orange R, Direct Brown M, Direct Red G, Benzo Fast Red G1, Congo Orange R, Benzo Brown CB, Congo Corinth G, Brilliant Bordeaux NS, Direct Black BH, Dia Mineral Blue CVB, Congo Rubin, Direct Brown 3G, Direct Green G, Direct Dark Green, Congo Brown G, Direct Fast Black HW, Deep Black Extra.
IT 6252-62-6, Direct Brown 3G
(chromatog. of reduction products of)
RN 6252-62-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4,4'-[1,3-phenylenebis[2,1-diazenediyl(4,6-diamino-3,1-phenylene)-2,1-diazenediyl]]bis-, sodium salt (1:2) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



●2 Na

PAGE 1-B



L4 ANSWER 20 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1947:3579 CAPLUS
DN 41:3579
OREF 41:724e-i,725a-d
TI Azo compounds and their intermediates. XXVIII. The structure of toluylene brown G
AU Ruggli, Paul; Fischer, Roland
CS Univ. Basel
SO Helvetica Chimica Acta (1945), 28, 445-50
CODEN: HCACAV; ISSN: 0018-019X
DT Journal
LA German
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB cf. C.A. 40, 4037.1. Toluylene brown G (I), to which has been ascribed the formula (II), is prepared in the usual manner by coupling m-C6H4(NH2)2 (IV) with tetrazotized 3,5-diamino-p-toluene-sulfonic acid (V) and found to have an atomic ratio N:S of 6:0.99, verifying the equimolar ratio demanded by the formula. However, II contains a heterocyclic 10-membered ring which is improbable from theoretical considerations. Diffusion

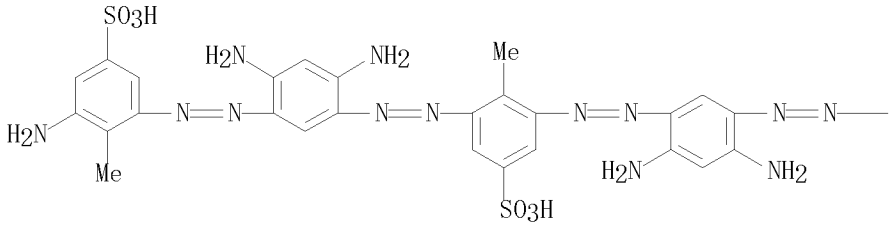
expts. indicate that I is an ion-colloid rather than a simple mol. Therefore, a chain structure (III) seems more probable than a ring configuration. Reductive splitting would not clarify the problem because either structure would yield the same products. Blocking one of the amino groups of V by acetylation to form monoacetyl-3,5-diamino-p-toluenesulfonic acid (VI), C9H12O4N2S.2H2O, followed by diazotization, produces a compound which couples with IV to yield a brick-red monoazo dye (VII) which on hydrolysis with 5% NaOH for 6 hrs. gives the brown dye (VIII). VIII ("opentoluylene brown") is not a substantive dye but has the characteristics of a wool dye. VIII does become substantive when it is converted into a disazo dye by the addition of another mol. of IV to produce (IX) (Phd.N2.Tds.N2.Phd) [Phd = phenylenediamine residue;Tds = diaminotoluenesulfonic acid residue]. Coupling of diazotized VI with VIII produces a mono-Ac disazo dye (X) (AcTds.N2.Phd.N2.Tds). Diazotization of X followed by coupling with IX gives a compound which on deacetylation yields a pentakisazo dye (XI) (Tds.N2.Phd.N2.Tds.N2.Phd.N2.Tds.N2.Phd). Thus XI is III with a definite chain length. The phys. and chemical properties of I are very much like those of XI, confirming the chainlike structure assigned to it.

IT 859493-74-6P, p-Toluenesulfonic acid, 3-[2,4-diamino-5-(3-amino-5-sulfo-o-tolylazo)phenylazo]-5-[2,4-diamino-5-[3-(2,4-diaminophenylazo)-5-sulfo-o-tolylazo]phenylazo]-
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

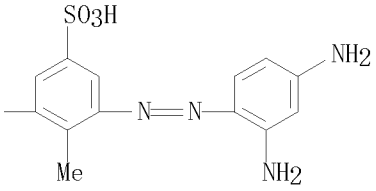
RN 859493-74-6 CAPLUS

CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 3-[2-[2,4-diamino-5-[2-(3-amino-2-methyl-5-sulfophenyl)diazenyl]phenyl]diazenyl]-5-[2-[2,4-diamino-5-[2-[3-[2-(2,4-diaminophenyl)diazenyl]-2-methyl-5-sulfophenyl]diazenyl]phenyl]diazenyl]-4-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



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L6 136 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON "REICHELT HELMUT"/AU
L7 330 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 OR L6
L8 4 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L7 AND (VESUVIN OR (BASIC BROWN 1) OR (BISMARK BROWN) OR (DIRECT BROWN 44))

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L8   ANSWER 1 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN   2007:565368  CAPLUS
DN   147:11370
TI   Liquid direct dye formulations for dyeing cellulose materials, especially,
     paper
IN   Klopp, Ingo; Etzbach, Karl-Heinz; Reichelt, Helmut
PA   BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 16pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   German
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.          DATE
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PI   WO 2007057370        A2    20070524    WO 2006-EP68376          20061113
     WO 2007057370        A3    20070809
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             GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN,
             KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK,
             MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO,
             RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT,
             TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
             IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ,
             CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH,
             GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
             KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA
     CA 2628706           A1    20070524    CA 2006-2628706          20061113
     EP 1951820           A2    20080806    EP 2006-819418           20061113
         R:  AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
             IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR
PRAI EP 2005-25196        A     20051118
     WO 2006-EP68376      W     20061113
AB   The invention relates to aqueous liquid formulations containing 5-30% of a dye
     composition that comprises 25-85% of Direct brown
     44, 15-75% of Direct yellow 11 and/or a dye obtained by reducing
     or thermally treating direct yellow 11, 0-15% of ≥1 Direct blue
     dyes, and 0-10% of ≥1 direct red dyes, 0.5-15% of ≥1
     alkylamines, the one, two, or three alkyl groups of which can be
     substituted by one or two hydroxyl groups and/or amino groups and/or be
     interrupted by one or two oxygen atoms having an ether function, the Na
     concentration of the liquid formulation not exceeding 0.3%.

L8   ANSWER 2 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN   2006:193711  CAPLUS
DN   144:275706
TI   Liquid formulations of direct dyes
IN   Nordmann, Gero; Reichelt, Helmut; Klopp, Ingo; Schroder,
     Gunter-Rudolf
PA   BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
SO   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 8 pp.
     CODEN: USXXCO
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.          DATE
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PI   US 20060042028       A1    20060302    US 2005-200109           20050810
     US 7160336           B2    20070109
     EP 1632535           A1    20060308    EP 2005-16961            20050804
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK,
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BA, HR, IS, YU
PRAI EP 2004-20878 A 20040902
OS CASREACT 144:275706
AB Title formulation comprises (A) 5-25% dye composition containing 20-100 Direct Yellow 11 or reducing or thermal treated Direct Yellow 11, 0-30 blue direct dye, 0-30 red direct dye, and 0-60 parts brown direct dye; and (B) 1-25% poly-N-vinylformamide and/or polymer synthesized from mixture ≥1 ethylenically unsatd. monomers (>50% of the monomers are N-vinylformamide).
RE.CNT 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2005:1262726 CAPLUS
DN 144:8092
TI Method for producing a liquid formulation of salts of sulphonic-acid azo dyes
IN Schroeder, Gunter-Rudolf; Decker, Juergen; Reichelt, Helmut; Klopp, Ingo; Diefenbacher, Armin; Voss, Hartwig
PA BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
SO PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2005113681	A1	20051201	WO 2005-EP5392	20050518
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
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DE 102004025443	A1	20051208	DE 2004-102004025443	20040519
EP 1756230	A1	20070228	EP 2005-745170	20050518
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
CN 1957043	A	20070502	CN 2005-80016184	20050518
MX 2006PA12950	A	20070212	MX 2006-PA12950	20061108
US 20070232795	A1	20071004	US 2006-569263	20061117
IN 2006CN04672	A	20070629	IN 2006-CN4672	20061219
PRAI DE 2004-102004025443	A	20040519		
WO 2005-EP5392	W	20050518		

AB The invention relates to a method for producing a liquid formulation of salts of sulfonic-acid azo dyes by the coupling of at least an equimolar quantity of diazotized H2NArSO3H with products of the self-coupling products of phenylenediamine, which can be optionally substituted by Me. In said formula, Ar represents phenylene, which can be monosubstituted by sulfo, or naphthylene, which can be monosubstituted or disubstituted by sulfo and/or monosubstituted by hydroxy. According to the method, the azo dye is prepared as a basic solution without isolation of the dye, and then the solution is subjected to a nanofiltration to give a storage-stable solution Thus, coupling of m-phenylenediamine (I) with diazotized I in water, adjusting the pH to 3 with NaOH, coupling of diazotized sulfanilic acid with the intermediate in suspension, adjusting the pH to 5 with NaOH, and adjusting the pH to 9.5 with aqueous NH3, clarifying the solution by filtration (filtration residue <0.1%) gave a dye solution, and refiltering the solution through a nanofiltering membrane with the separation layer being TiO2, pore size being 0.9 nm, and flow rate being 20.7 kg/m2 h, and concentrating the

filtrate by a concentration factor of 2.13 gave a C.I. Direct Brown 44 dye solution containing 97.9% solids.
RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2004:467962 CAPLUS
DN 141:25073
TI Method for producing aqueous solutions of azo dye sulfonic acid salts
IN Schmitt, Michael; Reichelt, Helmut
PA BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
SO PCT Int. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004048478	A1	20040610	WO 2003-EP12803	20031117
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	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2003288074	A1	20040618	AU 2003-288074	20031117
	EP 1567598	A1	20050831	EP 2003-779941	20031117
	EP 1567598	B1	20061115		
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	CN 1717454	A	20060104	CN 2003-80104446	20031117
	JP 2006508209	T	20060309	JP 2004-554358	20031117
	AT 345369	T	20061215	AT 2003-779941	20031117
	ES 2276137	T3	20070616	ES 2003-779941	20031117
	US 20060052590	A1	20060309	US 2005-534057	20050506
PRAI	EP 2002-26581	A	20021128		
	WO 2003-EP12803	W	20031117		

OS MARPAT 141:25073
AB Aqueous solution of C.I. Direct Brown 44, useful for dyeing of paper, was manufactured by (a) preparing vesuvine from m-phenylenediamine, (b) coupling the vesuvine without isolation with at least an equimolar quantity of diazotized aminoaryl sulfonic acid H2NArSO3H [Ar = (sulfo)phenylene; (OH and/or sulfo-substituted) naphthylene], and (c) isolation of the dye in acidic form and subsequent dissoln. in aqueous base. For example, the diazo component solution was prepared by dissolving 170 g sulfanilic acid in solution of 157 parts 25% aqueous NaOH in 1300 parts H2O, adding 1300 parts ice and 335 parts of 23% aqueous NaNO2 solution, adding 447 parts of 20% HCl and destroying the excess nitrite with sulfamic acid. The diazo component was added to the coupling component solution containing 173 parts vesuvine base in 2500 parts ice/H2O mixture, the pH was adjusted to 5.0-6 (aqueous NaOH), after the coupling reaction was completed the pH value was lowered to pH 1 with HCl and the resulting solid was separated by filtration and dried to give 360 g C.I. Direct Brown 44 containing 1.5% NaCl. Dissolving 20 g of the wet filter cake of the above dye and 5 parts 1,2-propanediol in 72 parts diluted aqueous NaOH (pH 10-12) and clarification gave a dye solution useful for coloration of paper.
RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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L2              1 SEA SSS SAM L1
                  D SCAN
L3             15 SEA SSS FUL L1
                  D QUE L3 STAT

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                  E REICHELT HELMUT/AU
L6            136 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "REICHELT HELMUT"/AU
L7            330 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5 OR L6
L8              4 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 AND (VESUVIN OR (BASIC BROWN 1) OR
                  (BISMARK BROWN) OR (DIRECT BROWN 44))
                  D QUE L8 STAT
                  D 1-4 BIB ABS


     FILE HOME

     FILE REGISTRY
     Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
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     DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  15 SEP 2008  HIGHEST RN 1049628-87-6

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     FILE CAPLUS

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     FILE LAST UPDATED: 15 Sep 2008  (20080915/ED)

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     reclassification data for the second quarter of 2008.
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